FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852. [NO. 1852.]

...M THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

...Chief Justice Ruffin, on the occa... withdrawing from the Bench of the ..., which, for so long a time, he ... highest attributes of a great and ... did me the honor to address me a ...

...s more fully the motives which ... to the step which he was then ...than with propriety could be set ... of resignation, I deem it but ... his fellow-citizens should read it. ...urged to do this by the friendly ... has entrusted me to discharge; ...is done at an earlier day than is ...am sure it will not be, on that ac... acceptable to his professional breth... his position on the Bench has so ...ucans of intellectual and friendly

Yours, &c.

B. F. MOORE.

...s, Esq.

RALEIGH, Nov. 10th, 1852.

... Nearly two years ago, I men... wish to retire from the Bench, ... forego the purpose, at that time, ...monstrances and other consid... the interval I thought it best not ... for speculations in the public ... it be known that I had such ... Subsequent events, however, ...ons in confirmation of my pre..., which I think sufficiently justi... not be particularly expressed, ...will not impute a dereliction of du... Indeed, it does not seem to ...tly done; but on the contrary, ...n to have fairly earned the rest I ...

...I have held, besides other important ...spires an immense capacity for ...stant willingness to exert it, which ... and belong to the prime and ... Now, I have, just at this time, ...forty-five years, either in the prac...nistration of the law; upwards of ...fifteen years on the Bench. I re... that, I think I have some right ...am not, indeed, aware of a falling off, ...for the present, render me less fit ...than hitherto. But the day must ...when there will be the falling off. I ...not be the last to perceive decay; nor ...postpone my retirement until it will ...thankless and painful. Besides, if, ...be no diminution in mental power ...fund of knowledge, I must, at least, ...consciousness, that I have not, now, that ...and habit of labor I formerly felt, and ...been indispensible to the due performa...duties of the station to which I was ... the contrary, though flying from ...me relaxation and repose. That I ...after so long a service, I hope will ...surprise nor censure; but that you ...friends will, without withdrawing ...regard, discharge me from pro... official solicitudes and responsi...ties to turn to the congenial ...ies, and the tranquil amuse...ions of domestic rural life.

...ry, therefore, of committing to ... the enclosed letter of resig...quest that it may be delivered ...Wednesday. I select that time, ...ations may then, probably, ...not be blended with or in... vacated office. Moreover, I ...had home, and thus be out of ...ations like yours, friendly, ...th frowns of friends.

...ing official relations towards my ...country, I cannot refrain from ...earnest wish and prayer, that ...Union may religiously ...ence of the Judiciary, and ...learned and able, and, in ..., be saved from depend..., flexible, cringing, time...ism for Judges. All experi...ence concur in proving a ...to be, practically, the heavi...earing curse that can befall a ...ng, self-unsuspecting people, and ...ing a popular form of gov...

...this farther office, which, I ...pleasure to you to discharge, ...rm of the Court, tender ...ntfelt acknowledgments ...d invariable respect and ...received throughout my ...and the Bar; and assure ...in my memory while it ...that in my retirement, I ...warm wish, that each and ...may God bless them! be pros...

...ord, I am, dear sir,

...bedged friend,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

...Raleigh.

...ng Post, a strong leading ...scribes the manner in ...dogged in every variety ...of predatory politicians, ...ming from such a source, ...ks:—

...S OF A PRESIDENT.

...the election of Gen. Pierce ...of comparative certainty, ...hour, he has been dogged ...from village to village, from ...from his house to his barn, ...chen, by a horde of preda... armed, at every sacrifice of ...ty, to make an early im... of the value of their services ...to show how largely they ...ious result.

...ers, some go alone, some ...ight, some with newspapers ...poor speeches—which they ...Pedlington hickory pole ...a patent rat-trap or mam... and exhibit—all go up... to Concord to see Gen... expect him to give them his ...tell them, with the under... no further, whom he has ...his Cabinet, or, if his se... to aid him with their ...All feel equally at liberty ...the future policy of his ad... tell him what course, and ...give satisfaction to the free ...of little Pedlington.

...begin and end with the remark that General Pierce owed his nomination or his election, or both directly or indirectly, to the agency of the unpretending individual who is speaking. We have understood that more persons have already claimed the credit of having nominated, or secured the nomination, of General Pierce than there were members of the convention. This man talked with so and so, and brought him to terms just at the seasonable moment; that man engineered such a refractory State with unparalleled sagacity and discretion, another made the speech which settled the business; yet another prevented Pierce's name from being brought forward too soon, while others prevented its being held back too long, and so on.

All these pretences for sharing the responsibilities of General Pierce in the formation of his Cabinet, and in conducting the Government after his inauguration, are presented under all possible guises but the truth. Every imaginable art or device is employed to impose upon him. No one tells him the truth. No one means what he says, or says what he means. Incidents apparently the most trifling are found to cover the deepest schemes, and men usually candid and direct, now systematically employ to him the language of hypocrisy and deception. If a few months experience like his do not give General Pierce orthodox views respecting the depravity of the human race, then is he sustained by a philosophy either more or less than human.

We incline to think, however, that all this junketing, speech making, travelling, lying, and trickery, is very badly invested. In the first place, no one knows better than General Pierce that he was beholden to nobody for his nomination or his election. He was nominated, not because he was the first choice of any one out of New Hampshire, for he was not, nor because he had striven to be nominated, because he had not, he was nominated because the convention, after five days' balloting, could nominate no one else. He was elected, not because he was individually popular with the electors, for he was not sufficiently known to be particularly beloved beyond his native State.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

THE SENATORSHIP.—The reader will notice the remark of our Raleigh correspondent, that the Whigs have it in their power to elect Gen. Saunders or Mr. Jas. B. Shepard, to the Senate, and a doubt indicated whether they ought to do it.

We notice the remark for the purpose of expressing our very earnest hope, that the Whig members of the Legislature will have no part nor lot in the election of *any* Locofoco, least of all Gen. Saunders, or Jas. B. Shepard, to the Senate. Let the party fight its own battles. Let it, and it alone, be responsible for any one of that party who may be sent to the Senate. All experience has shown, that a Locofoco elevated by Whig votes, is thereby made three fold more a Locofoco, if possible, than before. He seems to feel that it is necessary that he should out-Herod Herod, to preserve his place in the ranks of his party.

We have felt unwilling to obtrude any suggestions on this subject upon the notice of our Whig friends in the Legislature; but the manifestation of the above opinion is so decided among Whigs with whom we have conversed, and who cannot understand or appreciate the policy of voting at all for politicians who differ so widely from the Whig party, that we feel bound to make the above remark.

A SNARL.—The reader is referred to our correspondent's report of the last speech of Gen. Saunders on Internal Improvements and the Public Lands, and the rather tart colloquy between him and his loving brother Loco, Mr. McNeill of Robeson.

The General's modest remarks about General Pierce's offering him a seat in his Cabinet, (which we regard in the light of a suggestion to the President, in case the General should fail to be elected Senator or Judge,) should be forwarded on to Concord.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.—We annex the first vote, on Saturday the 20th, for Senator.

Mr. Bower of the Senate nominated Mr. Dobbin.

Mr. Love of the Commons nominated the Hon. R. M. Saunders. Mr. Byrd nominated the Hon. T. L. Clingman; and Mr. Cotton, Jas. B. Shepard, Esq.

Mr. Byrd, at the request of Mr. Clingman, withdrew his name; and Mr. Love said that, in justice to that gentleman, he would state that he had put the name of the Hon. R. M. Saunders in nomination, without his knowledge or consent.

VOTE OF THE SENATE.

For James C. Dobbin—Messrs. Speaker, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Bunting, Brogden, Caldwell, Cannaday, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, W. Jones, Kerr, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Speight, Shaw, Thomas, Ward and Withers—27.

For James B. Shepard—Messrs. McCleese and Watson—2.

For Henry W. Miller—Messrs. Albright, Gilmer, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Parks and Thompson—7.

For Edward Stanly—Messrs. Albritton, Arendell and Murray—3.

For William A. Graham—Messrs. Joyner, Palmer and Richardson—3.

For Lewis Thompson—Messrs. Cowper and Wiley—2.

Mr. T. F. Jones voted for John A. Gilmer.
Mr. Mitchell voted for John Baxter.
Mr. Steele voted for David Outlaw.
Mr. Washington voted for Kenneth Rayner.
Mr. Woodfin voted for David L. Swain.

VOTE OF THE COMMONS.

For Mr Dobbin—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barrett, Black, Bryant, J. B. Bynum, Chesnutt, Corbett, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, Fonville, George, Herring, S. P. Hill, W. E. Hill, Jarvis, Lander, Lockhart, W. Long, W. H. Lyon, Martin, Marshall, Munday, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, D. Reid, A. Reid, Russell, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Walton, Ward, Waugh, Wheeler, S. A. Williams, Wilder, and Wood—45.

For Mr. Saunders—Messrs. Baxter, Brooks, J. A. Caldwell, Christmas, Fagg, Foreman, Gwynn, Hawkins, Lowry, Love, Tolson, and Wynne—12.

For Mr. Shepard—Messrs. Adams, Albertson, Collins, Cook, Cotton, Eure, Godwin, W. H. Harris, Matthews, Spruill, Watters, W. Turner, and Teague—13.

For Mr. Rayner—Messrs. Alford, Cherry, Daniel, Gaither, Leach, Miller, McIntyre, W. H. Sanders, Thornburg, and Trexler—10.

For Mr. Stanly—Messrs. Barco, Jones, Stubbs, Tripp, and Whitehurst—5.

For Mr. J. M. Morehead—Messrs. Furr, W. S. Harris, Shimpock, and Styles—4.

For Mr. Clingman—Messrs. Blow, Byrd, and Mills—3.

For Mr. Kerr—Messrs. Carmichael, McDugald, and Wiley—3.

For Mr. Woodfin—Messrs. Erwin and Webb.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. W. J. Long and Puryear.

For Mr. Osborne—Messrs. Johnson and Simons.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell voted for H. W. Miller, Esq; Mr. Calloway, for Hon. D. L. Swain; Mr. Holeman for Mr. Cherry; Mr. J. F. Lyon, for Hon. Thos. Ruffin; Mr. Perkins for Mr. N. Greene; Mr. R. M. Saunders, for Burton Craig, Esq., Mr. Smith for Hon. W. A. Graham; Mr. J. Turner for Hon. W. P. Mangum; Mr. B. F. Williams, for Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Dobbin received no Whig vote. The following Locos voted against him, and thus against the Caucus nomination: Messrs. Watson of the Senate, SAUNDERS, Hawkins, Love, J. F. Lyon, Foreman, Christmas, Cotton, and Byrd, of the Commons. Messrs. Dobbin, Ingram, Mooring, Burton, and Rives, Locos, did not vote.

No man who knows Mr. Gentry, Mr. Williams, Mr. Clingman, and those who agreed with them against General Scott, believes that they took that course without some *gists*. Those only who regard politics as a game where all principle and all reason are lost sight of for office and for availability have the hardihood to challenge the sincerity of the motives which actuated these men.

Washington Union.

Who has doubted "the sincerity" of Mr. Clingman's motives? Not we, certainly. We believe he is as sincere as ever man was, in his conviction of his own fitness for a seat in the U. S. Senate, and in his desire to get into that seat.

DROWNED.—We regret to hear that Mr. Champion, the Superintendent of the Cape Fear and Deep River works at Jones's Falls, was accidentally drowned on Saturday night last.

CHARLOTTE.—The quantity of produce already forwarded from Charlotte by rail road shows the influence of that work. 1066 bales cotton, 355 boxes Tobacco, 205 bbls. Flour, are among the items. The Whig says that the streets which a few months ago presented the appearance almost of a deserted village, are now thronged with wagons and carts.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.—The subscription to indemnify Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon for their slaves taken from them in New York, had reached $1300 on Saturday last, and the remaining $700 has no doubt been subscribed. This is a very liberal movement on the part of citizens of New York, entitling them to the warm thanks of all friends of the Union and of justice.

The case has been taken before the Supreme Court of that State by a writ of *certiorari*. The Supreme Court will meet on the 19th of next month. Mr. Lemmon alleges that he was detained in New York by fraud; that he had engaged his passage on board the steamer which was to leave port the day of his arrival, and took a carriage to go from one dock to the other where the steamer lay, but instead of being carried according to his directions he was taken to another part of the city, so far distant that before he could retrace his steps the steamer had sailed with a part of his baggage on board. The fraud was apparently contrived by Mr. Ashmead, a clerk on the steamer which carried him from Richmond to N. York.

THE LATE ELECTION.—The National Intelligencer shows that a change of 34,465 votes, (out of more than three and a half millions,) or less than *one* vote in every hundred, would have made Gen. Scott President, instead of Gen. Pierce.—Gen. Scott has 42 votes, and the following changes would have given him 108 more:

	Change required.	No. of Electors.
New York,	13,000	35
Virginia,	6,500	15
Mississippi,	4,000	7
New Jersey,	3,000	7
Maryland,	2,500	8
Connecticut,	1,500	6
Iowa,	1,500	4
Louisiana,	750	6
Florida,	750	3
Rhode Island,	600	4
North Carolina,	350	10
Delaware,	15	3
	34,465	108

How easily this result might have been attained, if the Whigs had only done their duty!—If the entire Whig vote of the Union had been given to Gen. Scott he would have been elected, the Intelligencer thinks, as we do. It expected that support, not only from the worth of the Whig candidates, but from the good faith due by those who went into the National Convention with their brother Whigs, and failed to get the man of their choice. "If it was not for the purpose of determining whom among that party it was expedient to select as their candidates, and, that point ascertained by fair and open voting, to concentrate the Whig vote upon that individual, we never could, and cannot now, conceive of any rational purpose for which such a Convention should have assembled at all."

The Washington National Monument is now 122 feet high, and is to be 500 feet.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, Mr. Brogden offered a series of resolutions propounding to the President of the Central Road, a number of interrogatories, relative to the location of the Depot of the Road in Raleigh. The resolutions stated, in substance, that Mr. John Buffalow had offered to give the Company a lot for the Depot, in the immediate vicinity of other property owned by the said Mr. John Buffalow, and that the company had not acted economically by not accepting the offer. The resolutions were promptly rejected.

The bill to create the county of Sevier, (out of Ashe,) which had been rejected, was reconsidered.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to declare what persons may intermarry.

A bill concerning public roads, ferries and bridges in the county of Bladen, being before the Senate, was advocated by Mr. Kelly, on the ground that he understood the subject had engaged much attention in Bladen, and that the law was desired by the people of that county. Mr. Caldwell opposed the bill, because it made a distinction between the white and the slave population. Mr. Kelly replied that the laws now in force made such a distinction.

Mr. Washington desired to know whether the Senator from that District, Mr. McDowell, was in favor of the bill. If so, he could see no objection to passing it, and so far as he was concerned, he would vote for it.

Mr. McDowell said he would state in reply to the inquiry made by the Senator from Craven, that he was opposed to all such clap trap and humbug. He had received no petition or memorial from his constituents asking for the passage of such a law, and he was opposed to it, because it did make the distinction referred to by the Senator from Mecklenburg between slaveholders and non-slaveholders; and as for his part he should not vote one way or the other.

Mr. Gilmer said that in regard to the objection urged against this bill, on the ground of its creating a distinction, he certainly was not disposed to attach much weight to that objection; but he had within his own knowledge this evidence of the ill effects of sending out youths to these public road makings. As a practitioner at the bar, he had more cases of assault and battery arising from the treats given to boys on the days called road-making days, than from any other cause. He was not in favor of requiring any one to work on the road before the age of twenty-one. But this was entirely for the consideration of the people of the County of Bladen; and he had been informed by a gentleman representing that county, that the matter had been canvassed and discussed within the County, and was well known to be anxiously desired by the inhabitants of the County. He thought therefore their wishes should be acceded to. [The bill was rejected 27 to 18.]

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to ensure greater certainty in the lists of taxable property.

Mr. Gilmer presented the memorial of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, praying that the traffic in spiritous liquors be prohibited in this State.

In the Commons, the following are the Yeas and Nays by which the Free Suffrage Bill passed its 2d reading:

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Allen, Avery, Barco, Barrett, Black, Blow, Bryant, Burton, T. Bynum, J. B. Bynum, Byrd, J. A. Caldwell, Calloway, Chesnut, Christmas, Cotten, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, Eure, Fagg, Fonville, Foreman, Gaither, George, Godwin, Gwynn, W. Harris, Herring, S. P. Hill, W. E. Hill, Jarvis, Lander, Leach, Lockhart, W. Long, Love, W. H. Lyon, J. F. Lyon, Martin, Marshall, Matthews, Mills, Mooring, Munday, McDugald, McIntyre, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, Phillips, Puryear, D. Reid, A. Reid, Rives, Russell, W. H. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Scales, Sherill, Simons, Styles, Strange, Stubbs, Sutton, Tolson, Watters, Walton, Ward, Waugh, Webb, Wheeler, B. F. Williams, Williams of Warren, Wilder, Wood, and Wynne—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Brooks, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Cherry, Cook, Erwin, Furr, W. S. Harris, Holeman, Johnson, Jones, W. J. Long, Lowry, Miller, Perry, Perkins, Shimpock, Smith, Spruill, Teague, Thornburgh, Tripp, W. Turner, Whitehurst, and Wiley—27.

A bill to raise $30,000 by lottery, to drain the "island of Goshen," in Duplin county, was rejected, 62 to 41.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, November 22.

My Dear Sirs: The Senate was occupied a good part of its session to-day in considering the engrossed bill to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, to be established in Elizabeth city. It encounters a pretty strong opposition in the Senate, though it passed the House with little or no difficulty. The Democracy in the Senate seem to adhere to the old principles of the party, which are becoming quite obsolete with the Young American division of the party. Another subject for discussion in the Senate was a resolution to prevent the introduction of bills after the 10th of December—the object being to expedite the business of the session. The resolution was not acted on.

Another vote for Senator took place to-day, with a result very little different from that of Saturday. 162 votes were cast—of which Mr. Dobbin received 74, Mr. Shepard 24, Mr. Saunders 22, Mr. Miller 6, Mr. Rayner 6, Mr. Graham 4, Mr. Outlaw 3, Mr. Clingman 3, Scattering 20. 82 being necessary to a choice, there was no election. The Democrats, I judge from remarks I have heard, are beginning to despair of Mr. Dobbin's election; and I shall not be surprised if a new horse is brought upon the track. The Whigs, I think from the votes given, have it in their power to elect Gen. Saunders or Mr. Shepard by going for either in a body. Whether they ought to do this, I shall not undertake to decide.

We have had quite an interesting day in the House. The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company was taken up, it having been made the special order for to-day. Mr. Saunders of Wake made a powerful speech in support of the bill; and while his sentiments elicited frequent and warm applause from the friends of the measure, and the Whigs generally, some of the Democratic party seemed to be struck with amazement and consternation. In regard to the merits of the bill, he said it would not require more than $900,000 to build the Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort; and $800,000 might be sufficient. To procure this, the bill provides that individuals may take $300,000 of stock—the counties on the line $300,000; and the State the remainder, to be paid for by transferring the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road.—This plan he elaborated with great ability. As to the subscription by the counties, he said the plan had worked well in Virginia. The counties issue bonds payable in twenty years, to be endorsed by the State. When the Road gets into operation, the profits on the stock will pay the interest on the bonds; but if it should not, of course the money must be raised by taxation. By this plan, Mr. S. said, those persons would be made to pay for the Road who ought. The poor, as he has found, are generally favorable to works of improvement, and aid them to the extent of their ability. The capitalists—the money-lenders—are the ones who hold back. In reference to the transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, he said it had been objected to because it was now about to yield something to the State. What of that, he replied; should they withhold from the people the benefits of this great work for that small consideration? Would a father act thus with his children? And if not, how much less should a great State! His plan, you will perceive, makes no further appropriation from the State Treasury, and does not appear to me to conflict with what is understood to have been his pledge to his constituents on this subject. I must leave this, however, for him to settle; and he is quite able to do it, if I may judge from his past history.

In the same speech he took up the subject of the Public Lands again; and this was the part that so disturbed his Democratic friends. He said he was prepared to go for a distribution of the proceeds of these lands among the States—that the lands themselves would not be of benefit to us. He said that the leading Democrats at the North and North-west make a distinction between the *proceeds* and the *lands*—declare it is unconstitutional to distribute the *proceeds*, while they are taking the *lands* to their own use as fast as they can. If the Democratic platform was stuck to in good faith on all hands, he was willing to stand by it. But he was not willing that all the benefit should be on one side. He said he would not vote for any man to go to Congress who would not go against giving the lands to actual settlers, and who would not claim our portion—that he himself was prepared to vote for this.—When he was speaking on this part of the subject, Mr. McNeill of Robeson undertook to catechise him, after this fashion:

Mr. McNEILL. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he would vote, if now in Congress, for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to be received as a deposite and invested in Internal Improvements?

Mr. Saunders. *I would.* [And here there was great applause, which the Speaker sternly rebuked.]

Mr. McNeill soon afterwards interrupted him again with the interrogatory: Would you advise Gen. Pierce to veto a bill appropriating the Public Lands for purposes of Internal Improvement, if one should be passed while he is in the Presidential Chair?

Mr. Saunders. If Gen. Pierce should make me a member of his Cabinet, of which I have no expectation, I would give him the benefit of my counsel. Gen. Pierce, on this subject, stood just where he would have him, unpledged, except by his known principles.

Other interrogatories, of a more personal nature, passed between these gentlemen; and Mr. Saunders concluded by saying that he was not to be driven from his purpose by an application of party screws. It was an interesting scene, I assure you, though I may have failed to give you even a glimpse of it in imagination.

[The Register gives the following, in addition to the above from our correspondent:—

Mr. Saunders asked Mr. McNeill, if he should answer his questions satisfactorily, would he vote for *him* for Senator?

Mr. McNeill said he would answer, by asking another question: Was the gentleman making his speech to secure his election to the Senate?

Mr. Saunders: Does the gentleman impute such a motive?

Mr. McNeill: Not at all.

Mr. Saunders said he would give the gentleman no answer. When he had formed opinions upon important questions, he was not to be driven from them, *by the screws that may be applied there or elsewhere.*]

The bill will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business; when it may assume some new phase.

Professor Emmons' Report was presented to the House to-day; but without being read, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print 3000 copies. An interesting document is anticipated.

E.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.

Dear Sirs: The Senate to-day has been principally engaged in the consideration of engrossed bills. The engrossed bill to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, to be established at Elizabeth City, passed its third reading, after a pretty severe ordeal.

In the Commons, the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company passed its second reading by the casting vote of the Speaker—55 for and 55 against,—and the Speaker very promptly declared himself in favor of the bill, and announced that it had passed its second reading. This was followed by applause in all parts of the House.

A proposition was made to go into the election of a Senator, but it was voted down. Gen. Saunders presented a series of resolutions to-day, defining his position on the Public Lands, and I am sorry that I am not able to furnish you with a copy. He stated that his object in presenting them was to prevent his remarks yesterday from being misrepresented.

The Free Suffrage Bill passed its third reading in the House to-day by a vote of 84 to 25—four votes more than the constitutional majority. No debate occurred. It passed in solemn silence.

These are the only matters of importance, I believe, in the Legislative proceedings.

Professor Emmons lectured in the Commons Hall to-night on Geology, Mineralogy, &c. He had a pretty good audience. His remarks about the coal fields of Chatham were interesting. He exhibited specimens of the coal, sand-stone, millstone, fine clay, &c., which serve to prove the value of the mines. I think his labors will prove greatly beneficial to the State, and I hope he will be continued.

E.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.—The Harmonious Democracy, or rather that portion of it known as "Young America," celebrated their recent victory in the city of New York by a grand dinner at Tammany Hall. John Van Buren, John A. Dix, and other choice speakers and spirits were present. The Courier thus describes the conclusion of the affair, from which we infer that the "feast of reason" was eclipsed by the "*flow of soul*":

"Edmund Blankman attempted to make a speech, but was hissed down, and a general disturbance followed. Mr. Blankman was unceremoniously ejected from the room, after *a few exchanges of blows near the chair.*

"After which, John Van Buren came forward and announced that they were going to read the regular toasts and must have order in the wigwam; before doing which he proposed "a drink all round." Mr. Shepherd amended by proposing two drinks, which was subsequently carried with great unanimity, and order being restored, the remaining toasts were read."

EXTRAORDINARY AND IMPORTANT REVELATION.—The National Intelligencer publishes a long official correspondence which occurred in 1848 between Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, by which the former authorized the latter, by direction of President Polk, to offer one hundred millions of dollars to Spain for the purchase of Cuba!! The offer was promptly, courteously, but absolutely declined. The Intelligencer says with great point, "the offer was made by the President upon his own responsibility; though the heaviness of the amount of money bid for the acquisition might well have suggested the propriety of consulting at least the Senate, if not both Houses of Congress, before placing so vast a power in the hands of our Minister to Spain."

The Raleigh Register, giving the proceedings of the meeting of the Directors of the Central Rail Road, adds,—

"The faithfulness, industry, and efficiency with which the gentlemen, having this great work in charge, have conducted its affairs, entitle them to all praise. We venture the opinion that in no similar work in this country, resting on the subscription of so many persons, has more prompt punctuality in payments ever been observed. On a call of half a million of dollars, for all to be promptly paid but forty-five thousand dollars, we conceive to be unusual.

"The energy, industry, and indomitable perseverance of our Western friends, manifested in the management and prosecution of this great State improvement, throughout, their every anxiety to be more closely allied to them, and to have the two extremes of the State united at the earliest day possible.

"We are happy to learn that half the grading on the entire line is already completed—that the Bridges are under contract and being constructed, and that the work, upon the whole, so far, has been done for less than the original estimates of the Chief Engineer."

It is worthy of remark, also, what we learn from undoubted authority, that the work has been done by North Carolina labor, and that, notwithstanding, larger crops have been planted, and more realized from them, than ever before;—thus proving that the work done on the rail road is clear gain to the State.

A SUGGESTION.—Our readers may recollect, that in a campaign speech, one of the democratic candidates for Elector in this State frankly confessed that he had never heard of Gen. Pierce till his nomination; and that in said speech he called his candidate Franklin J. Pierce. Our object in recurring to the incident is not to impute to the Elector any remarkable ignorance on the subject, (for we think it perfectly natural,) but to suggest that some care be taken when the Electoral College shall assemble, that the gentleman be duly and particularly instructed as to Gen. Pierce's actual name; for a vote for Franklin J. Pierce, or for any of the other varieties of incorrect names by which his party has designated him, will not be counted at Washington.

THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Reid has issued a Proclamation, declaring that the returns of the recent Presidential Election have been received from the Sheriffs of the several counties, within the period prescribed by law, and that having been examined, the result of said election is found to be as follows:

James C. Dobbin received 39,803 votes.

William H. Thomas, Burton Craige, Walter F. Leak, Robert P. Dick, Abraham Rencher, L. O'B. Branch, Samuel J. Person, and D. G. W. Ward, each received 39,744 votes; and Thomas Bragg received 39,743 votes.

And Henry W. Miller received 39,043 votes.

George W. Baxter received 39,123 votes.

N. Boyden, John W. Cameron, Ralph Gorrell, M. W. Ransom, F. B. Satterthwaite, and David A. Barnes, each received 39,054 votes.

Henry K. Nash received 39,053 votes.

John Winslow received 39,057 votes.

And Thomas Kennedy, Alfred Vestal, Abel Gardner, Owen Hadley, Evan Benbow, and Geo. C. Mendenhall, each received 59 votes.

David White received 15 votes.

Alfred Dockery, Angus Kelly, J. M. Morehead, Andrew Joyner, Geo. W. Davis, F. Arendell, John Eaton, John J. Pynum, each received 1 vote.

Scott and Graham received 30 votes. Pierce and King received 48 votes. Jeptha White and Lazareth Pearson each received 44 votes.

Hale and Julian received 60 votes.

The Standard says, that one precinct in Hyde county the people voted directly for Scott and Graham, and Pierce and King, and of course their votes were not counted.

The entire vote in the State is small, being 12,375 less than at the August election. Kerr received 3,035 more votes than Scott, while *the Whig gain* as compared with the Governor's election is 4,805.

The Democratic Electors will assemble in Raleigh on the 1st December next, to form an Electoral College, and to vote for President and Vice President.—*Wilmington Herald.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Maj. C. W. STYLES, of South Carolina, and Miss FRANCES JANE EVANS, eldest daughter of John Evans, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at Chapel Hill, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. RICHARD S. GRANT, of Polk county, Texas, to Miss ELIZA N. MITCHELL, youngest daughter of Dr. Mitchell, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on the 16th ult., of consumption, Mrs. MARY A. TOWER, relict of Levi Tower, and daughter of Arch'd and Sarah McLaughlin, in the 26th year of her age. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE & SON: Gentlemen—I am informed that a report is in circulation to the effect that I have deserted the Whig Party and have gone over to the Democracy. This is unfounded on fact, and tending to prejudice me among my old friends with whom in the recent campaign I took pleasure in electing for the success of the Whig ticket. I ask the privilege of the columns of your paper to deny the charge. I am, and so long as the principles of the Whig party remain as they are, true to the Constitution and to the best interests of the entire People, a Whig—uncompromisingly one who will do to tie to."

The sentinel who deserts his post, when vigilance is necessary for the safety of the garrison, deserves to be hung by the belt of the sword he dishonors. Very respectfully,

JNO. A. RICHARDSON.

Elizabethtown, 25th Nov. 1852.

A CHAPTER ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Most people, when they take up a newspaper, think they inform themselves of the current of passing events if they read over carefully all the news and editorial matter. But there is another and a more faithful chronicle in it, which they seldom read and never study. Any one who wants to learn human nature thoroughly, or to trace the real condition of society, will find ample materials for both in the advertising columns. It is a department conducted by thousands of editors, so it rarely happens that any thing is omitted from it.

The great events that make up the so-called news of the day concern most of us very remotely, and many of us not at all. Whatever attention they may attract to-day, they are sure to be replaced by other novelties to-morrow. But the advertisements contain the history of those trifles to the public, which nevertheless make up the sum of individual existence.

Let us read over the advertising columns of a leading New York paper, for instance, and set down in regular order, just what we find there:

Fifty-eight new-comers have entered the world, and forty-six people have gone out of it to make room for them. Nine men advertise that they have taken to themselves wives, and three advertise that their wives have run away. Seven people want boarding-houses, and thirty-three boarding houses kept by agreeable families, in pleasant localities, throw open their doors to receive them. Seventeen highly respectable families are in want of waiters and chambermaids, and seventy-seven highly respectable chambermaids and waiters are looking for just such places. Twenty-five cooks can give the best of recommendations, and eight families won't cook them without. Sixteen merchants are selling at cost, and five pawnbrokers are buying at considerably less. Four men have money to lend, and forty want to borrow it. Five railroads and eleven steamboats are running to carry people out of the city, and fourteen hotels are standing to keep them in it. Forty-five thousand acres of land are for sale, and six commissioners are ready to take acknowledgment of the deeds.

Ninety-seven ships and steamers are going to all parts of the world, eighteen have been there and come back. Ten watchmakers ask people to keep time, and ten billiard saloons and oyster cellars ask them to lose it. Twelve men have failed, but their goods are to be sold at auction, and eleven auctioneers are going to sell them.—Eight men say they want partners, but never seem to think of taking each other. Six perfumers are endeavoring to sweeten the air, and two gas companies are endeavoring to counteract them. Twenty-nine people are making confectionery for parties, and nineteen do not know where to look for daily bread. Twenty seamstresses are wanted to work their fingers to the bone, and thirty-four volunteer to do it to keep themselves from starving. One man, however, offers to pay liberally for a mistress, and another for a place to keep one. Five people want information, and seven fortune-tellers will give it to them for twenty-five cents apiece.

There are to be four processions and parades, and nine sermons on the vanity of worldly show. There are six theatres in successful operation, and four hospitals wanting funds. Five concerts are to come off to-night, and seventeen lawsuits are to come on in the morning. There are thirty-five houses for sale and forty-three to let, and yet six people say they are in want of homes. There are eight schools for the instruction of youth, and eighteen quack-medicines for the deception of age. Six men have discovered an infallible cure for baldness, and yet eight barbers get their living by making wigs. There are seven fast horses for sale, and only two people fast enough to buy them. Seven families have been robbed, but only one thief caught. Able-bodied young men anxious to serve their country are shown the bright side of a dark picture, and fourteen drummer boys are wanted to help keep up the illusion. A diamond bracelet, three Irish emigrants, two morocco pocket-books, a black terrier, three casks of wine, a gold watch, a carpet bag, two children and a pair of spectacles are lost, and nothing has been found but an opera-glass and a memorandum book!

One hundred and seven grocers are busy providing food for their fellow-inhabitants; three hundred and eighty-one tailors, milliners, hatters, dress-makers, &c. are hard at work at their clothes; eight upholsterers are furnishing their houses, and sixteen coal companies are warming them; fourteen booksellers are providing them with interesting reading; eight dancing-masters and four music-masters are attending to their education in the polite arts; twenty-three profitable speculations offer to make their fortune, and thirty-two lawyers to take care of it afterwards. Five daguerreotypists are anxious to obtain a copy of their miniature; twenty-seven doctors are watching solicitously over their health; nine undertakers are making their coffins, and three marble-cutters are waiting to carve their tombstones.

There you have it—an abstract not merely of the advertisements of the New York Tribune, but of the daily life of a great city—a statistical sliding scale of the wants and plans, hopes and disappointments, griefs and pleasures, which fill the minds and engross the time of every one of its inhabitants—old, very old news, but news that will keep coming every day, after we are all dead and buried.

The Democrats of the State of Wisconsin have got over their anti-bank principles, and sustain the new banking law submitted to them with great unanimity. The aggregate vote on the bank question in fifteen counties from which returns have been received is as follows:

For banks	25,965
Against banks	5,443

Majorities for banks 20,512, which will be considerably increased by the counties remaining to be heard from.

Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each 58; Jackson, 62; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 66; and Polk, 49.

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.

The aggregate vote cast in Alabama at the late Presidential election is only 45,464, which is divided among the several tickets as follows:

Gen. Pierce,	26,882
Gen. Scottt,	15,084
Mr. Troup,	2,212
Scattering,	1,286

The aggregate vote of Alabama in 1848 was 61,845, of which Gen. Cass received 31,363, and Gen. Taylor 30,482. Gen. Pierce's present vote is only 4,500 less than Gen. Cass's, whilst that of Gen. Scott is less than half the vote given to Gen. Taylor. The Mobile Daily Advertiser remarks that this indifference is noticeable throughout the South, so that the great triumph of the Democracy is nothing more than a victory over dissatisfaction and supineness. They succeeded by dissension in our ranks rather than by their own strength.

The official vote of Massachusetts for Presidential Electors has been declared, and it appears that the Whig candidates received 52,083 votes; the Democratic candidates 45,875, and the Free-soil candidates 28,963. The Webster ticket received 1,670 votes, and the Native American ticket received 165. There were also several hundred scattering votes.

Delaware.—Pierce 6,319, Scott 6,291—majority for Pierce 25. Hale received 62 votes.

Georgia.—The aggregate official vote of ninety-seven counties of Georgia is 60,594, being 3,347 less than the vote of last year. The Southern Rights vote in these counties is nearly 5,000 behind that given to McDonald. These facts, the Milledgeville Recorder remarks, prove that the numerical strength of parties is not changed in the State, and that the electoral vote was cast for Pierce by the general apathy of the people.

The popular vote of the State of Connecticut for President, as officially reported, sums up as follows:

Gen. Pierce	33,249
Gen. Scott	30,359
Mr. Hale	3,160
Scattering	12

The total vote is 66,780, and Pierce's plurality 2,890.

The official vote of the State of Vermont for President is as follows:

Scott	23,173
Pierce	32,914
Hale	8,364

Scott's majority over all, 568; his plurality over Pierce 9,129; his plurality over Hale, 14,809.

The Vote of Ohio.—The official vote in this State is just coming out, and stands as follows:

Pierce	169,160
Scott	152,366
Hale	31,782
Pierce's plurality over Scott	16,634

The vote is a tremendous one, far surpassing any vote before given in Ohio.—*Ohio Statesman.*

FROM THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

THE FRUITS OF PREJUDICE AGAINST SLAVERY.

The decision of Judge Paine in the slave case, and the consequent robbery of an emigrant family of all their property, is one of the fruits of that prejudice against slavery which exists in the northern States. The decision *may* be sound—that is, according to law—but a remark made by Judge Paine, in answer to the application of Mr. Culver for costs, shows too plainly for misinterpretation what the Judge's sentiments are upon [illegible] side," said he, "and of *extreme evil fortune on the other.*" If this is the opinion of the judges throughout the country, there will not be a slave in the United States twelve months hence. What right has Judge Paine to pronounce, in one of our courts, the manumission of a family of young slaves a case of extreme good fortune to them?—Is such the law or the fact? How does he know that it is a case of "good fortune?" In our opinion—and in this case our opinion is as good as his or any other Judge's—this is a case of extreme hardship on the one side, and a great *misfortune* on the other. What "good fortune," is there, to the mother of two young children in being taken from a good and comfortable home, from the care and protection of a kind mistress, and thrown out upon the world to take care of herself? Is the position of the colored race in this city so good that Judge Paine thinks it "good fortune" for a southern slave to attain it? Are the negroes in this city so comfortable and happy—so well provided for, so healthy and so moral—that one of our judges must pronounce a life among them as one of "good fortune" to the southern slave?

Judge Paine knows what sort of life the negroes of the North lead. He knows that they are the most miserable, debased wretches in existence; that they are down-trodden and crushed beneath the iron heel of white prejudice; that they are wasting away and sinking to pauper's and drunkard's graves faster than any other race on the face of the globe. He knows, too, that in all human probability, these slaves that he has by his most unrighteous decision set free, will now become prostitutes, drunkards, and thieves. The chances at any rate, that they will, are as three to one;—yet, with all this staring him in the face, he stands up before the world and pronounces their case one of "extreme good fortune." And he does so because he *thinks* and believes—he does not *know*—that as slaves with Mr. and Mrs. Lemmons, they would be worse off. If this does not show prejudice, and prejudice of the worst kind for a judge to possess; we would like to know what does.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemmons have taken care of these women and children from their infancy—they have fed them, clothed them, and provided for them as for their own household, and up to this time never have received anything in return. They were to be provided for, fed and clothed, and kept comfortable, and taken care of in health, in sickness, and in old age. Is there a man any where in the northern States that will agree to do what Mr. and Mrs. Lemmons had agreed and were bound to do by the laws of Virginia and Texas? Not one! No one in this city or this State will agree to take charge of them, in health, in sickness and in old age; for all they will or can do. Will Mr. Culver, will Horace Greeley, will John Jay or Judge Paine? No—not one of them. Their answer would be, "O, you are free—you must take care of yourselves," and the poor things will try, and try in vain, and a thousand times will they wish themselves "back in old Virginny"—but long before old age comes upon them, their bones will be mouldering in the grave. These poor negroes are more unfortunate than Mr. and Mrs. Lemmons—the hardship is on their side.—The philanthropy of Mr. Jay, Mr. Culver, and Judge Paine, has robbed Mrs. Lemmons of all her property—but it has ruined the negroes.—Had they been let alone, they would have been useful, contented and happy, and probably lived to a good old age; now they will be of no earthly benefit to themselves, their race or mankind.—They will live miserably, be a curse to society, and die as soon as rum, debauchery, vice and crime, can kill them.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Henry K. Davenport, U. S. N., commander, arrived at New York from New Orleans, via Havana, leaving the latter port on the afternoon of the 16th instant. It will be seen that she landed her passengers and mails on this occasion, though Purser Smith was not allowed to land, and it was declared that the steamer would not be allowed to come in again, with him on board. The annexed particulars are given by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

The Crescent City arrived off the Moro on the 15th instant, after sunset, and had to remain outside until the next morning. The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Segunda, which was cruising off the port, spoke the C. C.; and, after learning her name and destination, passed on. After entering the port, to which no objection was made, the Captain of the port came alongside, and informed Captain Davenport that the mails and all persons could land, except Purser Smith.

Upon Captain Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of the difficulties heretofore existing, the captain of the port *assured* him that was *only for this trip*, but should Mr. Smith return in the ship from New York, no communication with the shore would be allowed. Capt. D. expressed his regret at this, and remarked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by this measure, and although the right to exclude any individual from the Island, whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquility, was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain-General to prohibit the mails and all passengers, simply because *one* person on board was obnoxious to his Excellency.

To this no reply was made. Capt. Davenport was told when he left Havana for New Orleans on the outward trip, that the ship would not be permitted to enter the port on her return, if Mr. Smith came in her. But it seems that the Captain-General was induced to change his mind a few days previous to her arrival, in consideration that the voyage would not be completed until her return to New York, and that no change could take place in the officers before that time.

On the eve of sailing, Capt. Davenport received a note from Messrs. Drake & Co., inclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Galiano, the political Secretary of the Captain-General. The letter, together with one from Capt. Davenport to Messrs. Drake & Co., will be found below.

There were three English war steamers in Havana, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the Crescent City affair, many stories being in circulation about her being fired into, &c.

Judge Shorkey, the American Consul, a gentleman who has upon all occasions proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him, called on board the Crescent City and had a long conversation with Capt. Davenport upon the state of affairs at Havana.

The passengers, and officers of the boat who went ashore, were treated with the utmost politeness and attention by the Cubans.

The following are the letters referred to above:

POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852.

Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor, the order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of September last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, an employee of the American steamer Crescent City, should return to this Island, and also the entry of such a one into this port, should she convey him, as the special concession made by his Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her return to this port, which she has effected to-day, might be interpreted [illegible] and on special reasons, of which his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington has a knowledge, his Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be enforced; so that, being informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties be injured. God preserve you many years.

(Signed) MARTIN GALIANO.

To Messrs. Drake & Co., Consignees of the American steamer Crescent City.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY,
HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain-General by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New York, should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled. However, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N.,
Comm'g Crescent City.

Messrs. Drake & Co., Havana.

THE BUCHANAN AND SAUNDERS CORRESPONDENCE.

In Tuesday's Observer, we briefly noticed the fact, just now brought to light, that a correspondence took place in 1848, in relation to the proposed purchase of Cuba. The correspondence is too long for our columns; but the following notice of it is from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:—

"Among the public documents now published at the Union printing office is a message from the President of the United States in reference to the Island of Cuba, sent to the House of Representatives. This is in every respect a remarkable document, containing the views of American statesmen on that important subject from Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay down to Mr. Buchanan.

The universal theme is that the Island is valuable to the Union—that it is an important military and naval station—that it would increase our revenues, give us the command of the gulf and so forth.

It also appears that all American statesmen of note, agreed on not suffering any European power, save Spain to take possession of Cuba, and that we have been more or less desirous of acquiring it by purchase and cession. The last letter on the subject, by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, our late Minister to Spain, says:—"The fate of this island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the United States. We are content that it shall continue a colony of Spain." Then, expatiating on the value of the Island, he says:

"Desirable, however, as the possession of the Islands may be to the United States, we could not acquire it except by the free will of Spain.—Any acquisition not sanctioned by justice and honor, would be too dearly purchased." Mr. Saunders it seems offered the Spanish government a certain price (a hundred millions of dollars I believe) for it, but in his last letter to Mr. Buchanan, states that the minister of foreign affairs, in Madrid, answered him most positively, "that it was more than any minister dare to entertain any such proposition; that he believed such to be the feeling of the country, that sooner than see the Island transferred to *any power*, they would prefer seeing it sunk into the ocean."

I do not learn that Spain has changed her view on the subject—on the contrary, fresh troops are about to be sent from Spain to reinforce the garrison of the Island.

At the time Mr. Saunders' offer was made to the Spanish Government, there was an opportunity of effecting a bargain—though it lasted for a little while only; but the way to succeed was not by an elaborate, statistical account of the Island in his instructions, showing its value to us and to England, nor by negotiating with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Madrid. Spain will never directly *negotiate* on that subject, and the thing could only have been done through the chances of an ingenious court intrigue, to which the parties in question were not equal. Enterprises of that sort must not be put on paper, and when they fail, must leave no record behind as a warning to subsequent negotiators.

Mr. Saunders, or one of his young secretaries, might have dropped a hint during a morning call on some lady of the palace; or whispered a word or so, in a corner of a room or the recess of a window to some distinguished person, who should have acquired some right to his confidence, and not asked the *"price of the article"* as he would do of a shop man. When Napoleon sent the Abbe de Pradt as Minister Plenipotentiary to Poland, his whole instructions were in these words: "Keep a good table, and take care of the women." Why did not Mr. Buchanan increase the contingent fund of our Legation in Madrid.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE WEALTH AND WONDERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We have perused with profound interest a series of very able papers just published in one of the Washington papers, upon "The Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America," from the pen, we presume, of Lieut. Herndon, whose recent explorations and personal observations, in that interesting, but yet comparatively little known part of this continent, impart a value to his testimony. The riches of California, abundant as they are, and have been, are not according to this showing to be compared with the wealth, mineral and agricultural, of the country lying between the sources of the de la Plata, and the head waters of the Amazon—the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, enclosed in the parallel of 7 degrees South and the tropic of Capricorn.—A ridge of mountains runs through it, separating the waters of the two great water courses above mentioned, from which, we are told, gold, diamonds, and precious stones are dug from its sides and washed from its streams. Ascending the Paraguay, to the diamond region of Matto Grosso, the traveller finds on either bank, a charming country, diversified with pampas and groves of great beauty and extent. Turning up the Mamingo, some 70 miles, the village of Miranda is reached. Here the natives raise numerous herds of cattle and horses, and engage largely in the cultivation of the sugar cane, Indian corn, palma manioc and cotton,—and [illegible] may be had of the healthfulness of its climate, in the fact that it is quite common for many of the inhabitants to reach the advanced age of 100 years. Throughout this paradisiacal region are immense quantities of the beautiful violet and ornamental woods, which are only used there for fire-wood, but which in the Cabinet shops of England and the United States are of immense value. In this fact is seen the sad want of some better mode of communication, with the ports on the sea-board, than by the slow and tedious means offered by the carat an and mule. Returning to Paraguay, the scene is diversified by immense herds of cattle, whose value consists chiefly in their horns and hides.—In the village of Pocone, at the mouth of the Cuyaba, it is not uncommon for single individuals to own 8,000 or 10,000 head of these cattle. The town of Villa Maria is in the heart of what is known as the great Ipecacuanha region of Matto Grosso, which includes an area of some 2000 square miles. Upon this point, Lieut. Herndon says:

"The crop is perennial, and may be gathered the year round. One expert hand may collect fifteen pounds of this root in a day, which brought in Rio 81 the pound. The work of an ordinary hand is five pounds the day, and the cost of laborers from $3 40 to 84 per month. It is estimated that from 1850 to 1857 not less than 800,000 pounds of this drug were exported from this province to Rio. This abundant supply brought down its price. But here is the singular feature of this trade: this province is taken from the very banks of one of the noblest rivers in the world, and transported by mules for the distance of 1,200 miles to the sea coast, in spite of Nature's great highway. The ipecacuanha is found also in great abundance on the banks of the Vermelho, the Separador, and the Cuyaba. Vanilla is also abundant. Its price when Castelnau was at Villa Maria was 60 cents the pound."

Castelnau continues to be quoted from by Lt. H. occasionally throughout his communication.—He goes with him 150 miles up the river Cuyaba to the flourishing city of Cuyaba, the capital of the province of Matto Grosso. It has a population of about 7,000 and carries on a brisk commerce with Rio by caravans numbering from 200 to 300 mules each. This commerce consists of hides, jaguar and deer skins, gold dust, diamonds, ipecacuanha, and the like. The freight to Rio is almost $15 the 100 lbs. And, says our authority,—

"Here, perhaps, among all the wonderful things that are found in these great river basins of South America, is the most wonderful of them all—a city the capital of a province larger than all of the "Old Thirteen States" of this confederacy put together, and occupying on the banks of the La Plata, very nearly the relative position which St. Louis occupies on the banks of the Mississippi, carrying on its commerce not by steam and water, but by the mule load, and over such a distance from the sea-coast, that the time occupied by each caravan in going and returning is from ten to twelve months. That this state of things should in the middle of the 19th century be found to exist in the middle of South America, upon one of the finest of steamboat water-courses in the world, whose navigable tributaries are owned by no less than five seperate and independent nations, and which the "policy of commerce" has not yet demanded to be thrown wide open to navigation and commerce, will in after times be regarded as more wonderful than any other reality of this wonderful region.

"Nay, Brazil has, within a stone's throw of this very capital, and by easy portage, the navigable waters of her own Amazon; and yet so fearful has she been that the steamboat on those waters would reveal to the world the exceeding great riches of this province, that we have here re-enacted under our own eyes a worse than Japanese policy; for it excludes from settlement and cultivation, from commerce and civilization, the finest country in the world—a country which is larger than the continent of Europe, and in which there is an everlasting harvest of the choicest fruits of the earth."

The plenteousness of the precious metals in this neighborhood approximates the prodigious.—Gold, at Cuyaba, we are assured, is found in veins, among the pebbles at the bottom of the brooks, and in fine grains in the soil. After every rain the servants and children may be seen gathering it from the washings in the streets in Cuyaba.—We quote, literally, again,—

"They get to this city a drug from the Amazon called guarna, of which the consumption is enormous and to which medicinal virtues the most astonishing are ascribed. On the head waters of the Cuyaba is the celebrated diamond district of Brazil; and though in this day of sober realities it cannot be said that the city of Diamentino, the principal village of the district, has its streets paved with diamonds, yet, these jewels are found there mixed with the earth, like gold in the "diggins" of California. Just before Castelnau was there a man planting a post to which to tie his mule found a diamond of 9 carats. *The children here wash the earth in the streets for gold, and diamonds are sometimes found in the crops of fowls.* A Spaniard, one Don Simon, with his slaves, washing on the Santa Anna during the dry season *only*, got in four years 7,800 diamonds. Castelnau estimates the whole yield of diamonds from Brazil to the end of 1849 at near $80,000,000.

It is the mineral wealth of this water-shed between the La Plata and the Amazon, operating with its gold and its diamonds upon the cupidity of her counsellors, that has been the curse of Brazil.

At first the diamonds belonged to the Crown, and no person was allowed to visit the diamond district unless under the strictest surveillance. Military posts were established throughout the whole region to prevent people from gathering its mineral wealth."

The writer to whom we are indebted for these interesting facts, asks what would be the condition of California now, had the United States Government established military posts there, to prevent the people from going there and digging for gold. It would be as the interior of Brazil now is, at once the richest and the poorest country in the world,—a country for which nature has done everything, but man nothing. It has been the policy of Brazil not only to shut out commerce, but to shut up from observation the wonderful resources, and capacities of the finest country in the world; and among the immense treasures which lie dormant and undeveloped there, are classed the precious stones and metals as among the least of the truly valuable. In this connexion, it may be stated, as a curious fact, illustrative of the exclusive policy of Brazil, of which we are speaking, that there is now in Rio the original of an order issued when Humboldt was travelling in South America, ordering that great man to be made prisoner should he once set foot on Brazillian territory! A short time since, application was made by the United States to that of Brazil for permission to send a steamer up the Amazon to explore it, not for the benefit of the United States alone, but for the good of commerce, science, and the world. Permission was refused. The consequence was, two officers of the navy were ordered to cross over the Andes from Lima, and descend the Amazon as they might. One of these officers (Lieut. Herndon) has just returned; the other (Lieut. Gibbon) is still on his way down. The wide and profitable field there is for the introduction of steam upon the great water courses of the Amazon and La Plata may be inferred from the fact that the rich province of Diamentino carries on a direct trade with Para, by the Arinos, the Tapajos, and Amazon. The place of embarkation is ten leagues from the village, and the voyages up and down, thence to Para, occupies eight months. The foreign merchandize which reaches Diamentino by this route is said to sell at an advance of 800 per cent. on its price in Para; that is to say, from 75 to 100 per cent. on New York prices. Iron alone, (it may interest Pennsylvania to know) in the province of Matto Grasso, generally sells at $25 the 100 lbs.—*five hundred and fifty dollars the ton*—a price which ought surely to satisfy the iron men of any country. Salt sells at $18 the 100 lbs; flour at $40 per barrel.

The Death of Mr. Carneal.—The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 13th inst., gives the following detailed account of the shooting of Mr. Thomas Carneal, the son-in-law of Gov. Foote:

We have abstained thus long from giving any notice of the sad affair which resulted in the death of Mr. Thos. Carneal, the son-in-law of the Governor of our State, that we might get the particulars. It seems that the steamer E. C. Watkins, with Mr. Carneal as a passenger, landed at or near the plantation of Judge James, in Washington county. Mr. Carneal had heard that the Judge was an extremely brutal man to his slaves, and was like wise excited with liquor, and upon the Judge inviting him and several others to take a drink with him, Carneal replied that he would not drink with a man who abused his negroes; this the Judge resented as an insult, and high words ensued. The company took their drink, however, all but Mr. Carneal, who went out upon the bow of the boat and took a seat, where he was sought by Judge James, who desired satisfaction for the insult. Carneal refused to make any and asked the old gentleman if any of his sons would resent the insult if he was to slap him in the mouth, to which the Judge replied that he would do it himself, if his sons would not; whereupon Mrs C. struck him in the mouth with the back of his hand. The Judge resented it by striking him across the head with a cane, which stunned Mr. C. very much, causing the blood to run freely from the wound. As soon as Carneal recovered from the wound he drew a bowie knife, and attacked the Judge with it, inflicting several wounds upon his person, some of which were thought to be mortal. Some gentlemen, in endeavoring to separate the combatants, were wounded by Carneal. When Judge James arrived at his house, bleeding and in a dying state, as it was thought, his son seized a double-barrel gun, loaded it heavily with large shot, galloped to where the boat was, hitched his horse, and deliberately raised his gun to shoot Carneal, who was sitting upon a cotton bale. Mr. James was warned not to fire, as Carneal was unarmed, and he might kill some innocent person. He took his gun from his shoulder, raised it again and fired both barrels in succession, killing Carneal instantly.

It is a sad affair, and Carneal leaves, besides numerous friends, a most interesting and accomplished widow to bewail his tragical end.

THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

We copy, to endorse, the following remarks from the Kentucky Commonwealth:

"We think we may justly claim some credit and challenge some admiration for the conduct of the Whigs of Kentucky in the recent disastrous contest. They entered upon the canvass under the disadvantage of last year's defeat in the gubernatorial election. Gen. Scott was not their first choice for the Presidency. They voted for another fifty-three times in the Baltimore Convention, and never once for him. But when the nomination was made, and Gen. Scott had been duly declared the Whig candidate, they thought of nothing but to give him an honest, cordial, and energetic support. And behold the result. The electoral vote of Kentucky is secured for Gen. Scott by a majority of some 3,000, while the States which procured his nomination have voted for his competitor. We feel proud to be a citizen of such a State and a member of such a party."

The Lemon Indemnity Fund.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that the sum of $5,280, or $280 more than was required, has been subscribed in that city, to indemnify Mr. Lemmon, of Virginia, for the loss of his slaves.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, Mr. Thomas [illegible] following resolutions:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to use their influence in favor of the establishment of a Naval Depot at Beaufort Harbor [illegible]

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence in favor of abolishing the [illegible] Road iron.

Mr. Albright introduced a Bill to incorporate a number of good citizens of this State [illegible] since.

The resolution providing that no private business shall be offered after the 10th December, was taken up in the Senate, 34 to 10, but was laid on the table in the House.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Bank in the town of [illegible]

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cherry called for the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to continue the Central Rail Road [illegible]

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Avery, Byrd, D. F. Caldwell, J. A. Caldwell, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, Colvin, Dortch, Erwin, Fountain, Gilliam, Harris, W. E. Hill, Johnston, Long, Lowry, Love, McRae, McDugald, McNeill, Pearson, Perry, Reid, Russell, R. M. Saunders, Simmons, Spruill, Stanly, Stephenson, Teague, Thornburgh, Tripp, Watters, Ward, Wells, Wilson, Wood, and Wynne—36.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Arrington, Baker, Barco, Barrett, Black, Boyd, Brown, J. B. Bynum, Clement, Dargan, Dobson, Dunn, Faircloth, Fuller, Gaither, Gorrell, Hall, S. P. Hill, Holeman, Jones, Kelly, Long, W. Lyon, J. [illegible] Mathews, Mills, Mebane, Norwood, Reid, year, A. Reid, W. H. Smith, Tolson, Tucker, A. Williams, B. F. Williams—34.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the bill passed.

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a number of resolutions, which, being laid upon the table, that they be not considered [illegible] from Davidson.

[illegible] ments advanced by him were misunderstood, [illegible] They are as follows:

Whereas, the [illegible] more resolved that the [illegible] for upon the General Government [illegible] commerce and carry on the [illegible] terral [illegible] vements, and [illegible] the Public Lands [illegible] the national obligations [illegible] and Whereas the [illegible] the constitution vests in Congress [illegible] open and repair harbors and [illegible] from navigable rivers and [illegible] Congress shall not [illegible] *improvements are* [illegible] *power, or for the* [illegible] *moves with* [illegible] *such improvements* [illegible] *al and general* [illegible] as the opening of [illegible] in the language of [illegible] Veto Message, [illegible] tional, not State [illegible]

Resolved, *That our* [illegible] tives in Congress [illegible] General Assembly, [illegible] propriation of two [illegible] Public Land, or [illegible] open said Inlet, at or near [illegible] State.

Resolved, further, That [illegible] the public lands [illegible] large appropriations of the [illegible] ternal Improvements within [illegible] mainst, unequal and [illegible] in by Congress, [illegible] it [illegible] senatives of the other [illegible] distribution of the Public [illegible] tion of such a system [illegible] all; either by a [illegible] deposit with the States of [illegible] vested by the [illegible] may direct, and [illegible] for in such [illegible]

Mr. Cherry said he [illegible] house, the State and the [illegible] of the great principle [illegible] which had just been [illegible] gentleman from Wake. Mr. [illegible] ask the House, that they be [illegible] on the table of every [illegible]

DODGE'S

Virginia and North Carolina

Freight, Package, and Passage

THE proprietors take pleasure in informing the merchants and public generally, that they have established [illegible] to attend to the receipt, delivery and forwarding of every description of merchandize [illegible] Wilmington, Weldon, and Norfolk, [illegible] and Saturday, in charge of [illegible] such low rates as will give [illegible] ronize this Express. The [illegible] small, in New York, [illegible] lection of notes, drafts, [illegible] Gold, Silver, or Exchange [illegible] tion; and we would respectfully [illegible] ville merchants the [illegible] freights or packages from New [illegible] they may obtain their [illegible] 7 days than by any other [illegible]

W. B. PARISH & CO.

AGENTS:

Messrs. STARK & PEARCE, [illegible]
JNO. MYE, [illegible]
T. B. CROMWELL, [illegible]
J. WOODCOCK, [illegible]
R. F. FOSTER, [illegible]

November 24, 1852.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

SMITHS' BELLOWS, from 24 to [illegible] Stocks and Dies to cut [illegible]
Screw Plates, for White or [illegible] patterns.
Hand and Sledge Hammers, [illegible]
Mouse-hole Anvils, from [illegible] son & Atwood's."
Parallel Vices, American [illegible]
Vices, all weights, hand and [illegible] terns.
Files and Rasps, of every [illegible]
For sale by
Nov. 24, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly [illegible] for an Act of Incorporation for [illegible] No. 218, Sons of Temperance, [illegible] Creek, Cumberland county, N. C.

Nov. 17, 1852.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to [illegible] Farming, offers for sale his [illegible] North side of Big Rockfish, about [illegible] phy's Paper Mill. Persons wishing [illegible] please address the subscriber at [illegible]

W. H. SMITH.

Nov. 10, 1852.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

Congress will meet on Monday next. The President's Message will doubtless be delivered on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, simultaneously with its reading in Congress.

The Electoral Colleges will meet at the Capitals of the respective States on to-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st day of December, to vote for President and Vice President.

The Wilmington papers publish a report of the death of Mr. L. N. Clegg, at Jones's Falls, a mistake place. This is an error. It was Mr. Clegg, Superintendent of the Works, who was killed.

POLITICS.—The Whigs of Massachusetts have triumphed over the coalition of Abolitionists and Locofocos. A Whig majority in the Legislature and a Whig Governor and U. S. Senator.

COLLISIONS.—We learn from the Wilmington Herald, that the Steamers Vanderbilt and Fayetteville came in collision in the river Wilmington on Wednesday afternoon last, and the Steamer Southerner came in collision with a boat of the Chatham above Wilmington the same afternoon. The Vanderbilt was slightly damaged, though she had to return for her passengers and mails on the Wilmington. The Fayetteville was greatly damaged. Damage to the boats up the river is not stated. Mr. A. Robeson, Esq., of Bladen, a passenger on the Chatham, is stated to have been severely injured.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Col. Benton in his last speech says that the general government should relinquish all its title to all Public Lands in the States, to the States within which they lie. All who know the ability and the dogged perseverance of Col. Benton, will look out for the measure to take effect in the next Congress, when he will take his seat in the House of Representatives, to effect this measure of wrong and injustice to the Atlantic States. He fixes eight years as the time when the surrender shall be made.

The large Counties which the Atlantic States now enjoy, comparatively losing their equal and just claim to this immense treasure, would never have consented to it, if they had stood by their rights when Clay's Land Bill was passed, and pocketed the 10 per cent. If that measure had gone into effect, as the settled policy of the country, not only would North Carolina have realized millions, but her right to millions to come would not have been questioned. But the Locofocs party, rather than allow HENRY CLAY the credit of originating so great and good a measure, permitted it to fail, some of them by voting against it, and all by succumbing to Gen. Jackson's veto.

We see that Gen. Saunders's patriotism has not forsaken him. It would have been available in 1844.

BANKS.—We are likely to have Banks enough hereafter. The Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City, with a Branch at Greenville; the Bank of Charleston; the Bank of Yanceyville; the Bank of North Carolina, at Fayetteville; the Bank of Newbern; the Roanoke at Plymouth; the Bank of the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear,—have all received favor at the Legislature.

Who is overlooking the matter? We think that an increase is desirable and necessary; but we think that if all these pass, there will be much of a good thing."

NEW CABINET.—The Richmond Enquirer presumed to be more in the confidence of President-elect than any other paper, says Hon. D. S. Dickinson of New York will be Secretary of State; Gov. Floyd of Va. for Secretary of the Treasury; General James of Rhode Island, Secretary of War; and Edmund Burke of New Hampshire as Secretary of the Interior.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.—*The Empire proclaimed Louis Napoleon Emperor.*—By the arrival from Europe the above important news are furnished. The Senate of France passed a decree for the re-establishment of the Empire. The title bestowed on the Prince President is that of NAPOLEON III. The Empire to be hereditary with him and his issue, should he have no issue, he may adopt an heir from the Bonaparte family, none of whom are permitted to marry without the consent of the Emperor.

The Senate proposes to go through the ceremony of re-establishing the Empire on the 21st inst., when the Legislative Corps is convoked for the 23d. The Constitution of 1852 is to be abolished.

The manner in which this movement has been received in France, may be gathered from the following from Louis Napoleon's Message to his Senate on the 4th inst:—

"The nation, in the re-establishment of the Empire clearly finds a guarantee for its rights and a satisfaction to its just pride; this re-establishment is only for the future; closing as it does the era of revolutions, and consecrating again the principles of 1789. It satisfies its just pride, in raising again freely and deliberately the Empire thirty-seven years ago destroyed by the force of arms amidst the disasters of the invasion. The people nobly revenges its reverses without seeking victims, without threatening any one's liberty, and without disturbing the peace of the world."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the Hermann, from Liverpool, we learn that there is no political news, except the confirmation of the Empire of France.

Cotton was much depressed, with a further decline.

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established at Maysville, in Robeson county, N. C., and Jas. Rowland, Postmaster.

The name of the Post Office at "Silver Run" Anson county is changed to "Manchester."

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: Yesterday the Senate was principally engaged in the consideration of Bank Bills—one of which, the Bank of Yanceyville, passed its 3d reading, and the other, the Bank of Charlotte, passed its 2d reading.

In the House there was also a discussion upon a Bank Bill—the Bank of Roanoke, to be established at Plymouth—which excited considerable interest and amusement. Mr. Holeman of Person pounced upon the bill with an amendment and a speech, and his train of remark brought up the question as to what position the Democratic party formerly occupied in relation to Banks.—Mr. Leach of Davidson made a very happy speech in support of the bill upon its merits, and concluded by a reference to the former opposition to Banks by the Democratic party. He told Mr. Holeman that there was no reason for him to be alarmed, and instead of censuring them for changing their views, he ought rather to congratulate them upon occupying the Whig platform on this question. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford followed in support of the bill, and glanced also at the political aspect of the question; and was succeeded by Mr. Cherry, in support of the bill. Mr. Holeman made a single remark, in answer to Mr. Leach, to this effect, that he "did feel alarmed when he saw Democrats and Whigs amalgamating on this question, and thought it was time for him to be off." This brought Mr. Avery to his feet, who said, the gentleman from Person ought not to object to an amalgamation of Whigs and Democrats, as but for that amalgamation he would not be in the Commons! Mr. Avery then proceeded to deny that the Democratic party had denounced State Banks—it was the United States Bank that they denounced, but they upheld the State institutions. Mr. Holeman replied: the gentleman from Burke was also indebted to an amalgamation of this sort for his seat, and there was this difference in their action: He (Mr. Holeman) had voted for a *Democrat* for Senator, but the gentleman from Burke had not yet given a vote for a *Whig*. As to the former views of the Democratic party, he was not mistaken, for he had had to encounter them. But to place the matter beyond doubt, he would read from a print which was considered high authority with the party—the Standard. Mr. H. then read from that paper a resolution adopted at a Democratic Convention in Salisbury in 1842, which was a paper. He had not finished reading it when the House was so convulsed with laughter that he had to stop. Mr. Avery at first seemed to admit that it was a "trump card," to use his own expression; but after floundering awhile, he found a place to creep out at. He succeeded at last in getting the applause of the Democratic side of the House—I suppose because of his escape at all from the dilemma. It was certainly a rich scene. Mr. R. M. Saunders also spoke on this bill, giving his views of the Banking system generally, without either favoring or opposing the bill before the House. He highly approved of the "practical, common-sense views" presented by Mr. Holeman. Besides those mentioned, Mr. Mooring and Mr. Spruill also advocated the passage of the bill. The House adjourned before taking the question on the passage of the bill on its second reading.

The two Houses voted three times for Senator, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mr. Dobbin	74	73	73
" Saunders	27	27	29
" Shepard	25	25	27
" Miller	6	0	0
" Graham	6	0	0
" Rayner	4	12	7
" Clingman	3	4	0
" Woodfin	3	0	0
" Edwards	0	5	0
" Joyner	0	4	4
" Barnes,	0	0	5
Scattering	16	14	19

The two Houses adjourned over from Wednesday to Friday, that they might keep Thanksgiving day.

Yours, &c., E.

RALEIGH, Nov 27.

DEAR SIRS: In the Senate yesterday a considerable amount of business was transacted. I will only notice the following items: A resolution was adopted requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the duty on Railroad Iron taken off. The committee on Education, to which was referred the engrossed bill from the House to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools, reported favorably thereon. The Free Suffrage Bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The two Houses voted twice for Senator, with the following result: First vote—164 cast. Mr. Dobbin received 73, Mr. Saunders 35, Mr. Shepard 25, Mr. Rayner 18, Mr. Clingman 3. The rest were scattered for some 20 persons. 83 being necessary, there was no election. Second vote—165 cast—83 necessary. Mr. Dobbin 75, Mr. Saunders 35, Mr. Shepard 15, Mr. Rayner 9, Mr. Clingman 4, Scattering 27.

A proposition was made by the House to go into the election of Attorney General; which proposition the Senate laid upon the table.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill in the House to provide for the education of Teachers. It proposes to select 81 young men, one from each county in the State, and pay their tuition at Wake Forest, the Normal, and Davidson Colleges, on condition that they will engage to teach a school in the State for twelve months. The Land Resolutions introduced by Mr. Leach of Davidson came up on Friday as the special order for that day. Mr. Leach made a strong speech in support of them, giving facts and figures to sustain his position. When he had concluded, Mr. Saunders of Wake offered his resolution before presented to the House as an amendment, proposing to strike out and insert. Pending this question, the House adjourned.

The resolutions were taken up in the House today as the unfinished business, and occupied the whole of the session. Mr. Bynum of Northampton proposed a substitute for the resolutions of Gen. Saunders, which was voted down—38 voting in the affirmative, and 68 in the negative.—His resolutions differed from those of Mr. Saunders in this—they asked for an appropriation of money for Nag's Head,—Mr. S.'s for land. And in the matter of distribution, Mr. B.'s proposed to ask for a distribution of the land only,—Mr. S.'s for a distribution of the land, *or* of the proceeds as a deposite. Mr. J. B. Bynum, Mr. D. F. Caldwell, Mr. R. M. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Leach, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Avery, and Mr. Strange, all addressed the House on the subject. There was not much, of course, that was new, elicited in the discussion; but it was nevertheless interesting. It was gratifying to see all of the speakers of one opinion in regard to Nag's Head. And really there did not seem to be much difference, practically, upon the subject of distribution. There is no question, I think, of the fact, that the Democrats have become convinced of the correctness of the Whig doctrine in regard to the Public Lands, and they are coming up to its support with the best grace they can.

I have not heard that any thing of interest was done in the Senate to-day.

An Internal Improvement meeting was held in the Commons Hall to-night, and Gov. Morehead made a very entertaining speech in relation to the extension of the N. C. Road to Beaufort Harbor and to the Tennessee line. E.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF CUBA.—We would feel deeply obliged to any of the admirers of the late President Polk, if they would point us to the provision in the Constitution of the United States which authorised that functionary to offer Spain a hundred million of dollars for the purchase of Cuba? The democracy profess to go for a strict construction of the Constitution—to deny all powers not granted by that instrument. Do they approve of Mr. Polk's conduct? No doubt they do. Let them show us, then, where he got the power?

Is it not most amazing that the people should put confidence in a set of politicians who profess a strict obedience to the Constitution, and yet violate it in such monstrous particulars as the claim of a power to make war, and to spend a hundred millions of dollars, both by the mere will of *one man*, in utter contempt of Congress, and both during one Administration of four years?

With the power to *do* what he pleases, and to prevent what he don't like from being done, is the President of the United States less than a monarch? Of what use is Congress?

The "Union," we see, does not approve of the publication of the correspondence on the subject. It thinks that its publication at this juncture should not have been permitted by the President. And it is worthy of remark that the Editor of the Union, as Printer to Congress, has had these important documents in his possession since July last, and has carefully concealed them from the public, until the Intelligencer accidentally heard of them and brought them to light.

It strikes us that the evil is not so much in the present publication as in the original writing of such things. In our country it is the fashion not to tolerate "State secrets," and if no other good results from a conformity to that fashion, it at least is calculated to make those in authority careful how they attempt unlawful things. No doubt the "Union," and the Locofoco party, are astounded at the unparallelled assumption of Kingly power by President Polk, and that they would have been glad if the correspondence had never seen the light. But Congress chose to call for it, as it had a right to do, and President Fillmore chose to comply with the call, as it was his duty to do. The wrong, we repeat, was in writing the letters, not in publishing them.

The "Union" professes to be delighted with "the masterly ability, the perfect knowledge of the subject, and the high principle displayed in Secretary Buchanan's despatch." But it utters no word in justification of the bold assumption of power to commit this government to a debt of a hundred millions of dollars. We hope it will show us who see this power is derived.

GEN. SAUNDERS IN SPAIN.—There is a good deal of curiosity in these parts to know in what *capacity* our late Minister to "unfortunate Spain," was invited to be present at the Royal palace on an interesting occasion in 1848. The General is sometimes called an "old Fogy" at home, but we did not know that he was regarded as an "old granny" in Spain. See the following extract from his letter to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dated Madrid, Aug. 18, 1848, being the close of a letter relating to the proposition for the purchase of Cuba:—

"I have received from the Minister of State the note, a copy of which I enclose, inviting me, as you will see, to be present at the accouchment of the Dutchess of Montpensier. As I found most of the diplomatic corps intended going, I deemed it proper for me to accept, and I shall be off within a few days. This may seem rather a ridiculous matter to us, but, as you know, is considered a necessary ceremony among the regal families of Europe. I have been given to understand my prompt acceptance was quite gratifying, both to the Queen and her mother. I trust, therefore, in the absence of any direct instructions, the President will approve of my course.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,
"R. M. SAUNDERS.

"JAMES BUCHANAN, esq., &c., &c."

HAVANA.—The extraordinary condition of affairs between the Spanish authorities at Havana and the officers of the steamer Crescent City, is attracting universal attention, and exciting deep anxiety. It really appears that not only may a President of the United States plunge the country in war, without the consent of the people or of Congress, but that a Passed Midshipman in the Navy is prepared to exercise the same power. President Polk got us into a war with Mexico in 1848, and now Passed Midshipman Davenport threatens to involve us in a war with Spain. See the correspondence in another column, and mark the arrogant tone of this petty officer—petty when compared with the awful results of his defiance.

We have heretofore expressed our decided conviction that Spain has a right to forbid the entrance into her ports of persons whom she may deem dangerous to her peace. It is a right claimed by the Southern States of this Union, and sanctioned by judicial decision. It is necessary to their peace and security. And if so, upon what ground can we deny a similar right to Spain? We think she does right to forbid this man Smith, the Purser of the Crescent City, to enter her ports. And it is intolerable that the peace of the United States and Spain should be jeopardied in any such cause.

We are glad to see it stated, that Passed Midshipman Davenport will not go out in the Crescent City again to Havana, having been ordered to join the Japan Squadron. We hope it is so; and that some more prudent officer will be put in command of that vessel. It is also suggested that the U. S. Mails be refused to the Crescent City at New York if her owner persists in keeping the obnoxious man Smith on board of her. We hope the suggestion will be adopted.

But, if the reports in regard to the owner of the Crescent City be true, the change of commanders will scarcely be for the better. It is understood that Mr. George Law, the owner, a great speculator in New York, who is said to be worth two millions of dollars, some four years ago bought on speculation 150,000 old government muskets, which had been displaced by newer styles of guns, and were therefore ordered to be sold at auction. These guns Mr. Law expected to have made useful in a grand fillibustering expedition against Cuba, or some other foreign territory. Failing in that honest expectation, he is now supposed to be bent upon the benevolent scheme of getting up a war, to bring his muskets into profitable use.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says,—

"This musket contract is a subject of legitimate curiosity. Here are 150,000 stand of arms lying in the government arsenals, constructively the property of George Law & Co. How is it that, as they were sold to those parties four years ago, they have not been paid for and delivered? I understand that two semi-annual payments have been made, and that $60,000 in interest have been paid on the remaining instalments. Efforts have been made to impugn the fairness of the transaction, and a call for information by Congress has been suggested. But on inquiry I learn that the contract has been a most advantageous one for the Government. After the payment of the two first instalments, the purchaser made strenuous exertions to be released from his contract, and the bonds he had given for the payments as they fell due. He did not succeed, and obtained no other favor than an extension of credit on his purchase by the payment of interest, as before mentioned."

Since the above was in type, the following letter from President Fillmore has come to hand. It is like every thing from his pen, worthy of the highest admiration:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President has thought it proper to make public the subjoined Letter to the Collector of New York, in reply to one addressed to him personally by that officer. Like every thing from the pen of the President, it is direct and explicit, and leaves Mr. Law, the owner of the Crescent City, no room to mistake his own duty as a citizen, or the President's determination to maintain the supremacy of our laws as well as our international obligations. To his plain admonitions the President kindly adds some wholesome advice to Mr. Law, which we doubt not will have the effect to restrain him from the imprudent steps which he intimated it to be his intention to take in regard to the difficulty in which he has unnecessarily involved himself with the Cuban authorities.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1852.

HON. HUGH MAXWELL, New York city.

Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, in which you state a conversation you have had with Mr. George Law, from which you learned that the "Crescent City" will go to Cuba and enter the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish authority; and if fired upon, she will be surrendered, and that then he and others will immediately commence hostilities against the island." You say, also, that "he desires to know whether he is right in persisting in the pursuit of his lawful business, and that if the government shall tell him he must not go, he will not go. It, however, the government says nothing against his going, he will infer he has a right to go." You say, also, that "he professes to be friendly to me and my Administration." Of the sincerity of the latter profession one can best judge by reading his letter of the 9th, published in the New York Herald of the 10th instant.

But in regard to the chief matters of your letter, permit me to say, that, in the first place, I do not admit the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten a war on his own account, for the purpose of seeking redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then to call upon the Government to say whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assume its approbation unless the act is forbidden. The Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress *alone* the power of declaring war, and authorizes the executive branch of the Government nor Mr. Law has any right to usurp that power by commencing a war without its authority; and if he shall attempt it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination, to exert all the power confided to the Executive Government by the Constitution and Laws to prevent it. I am resolved, at every hazard, to maintain our rights in this controversy as against Spain, and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong.

Mr. Law has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business; but when a question is raised between this Government and a foreign nation as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful, or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments, and not to him. It the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and Government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Governments of Spain and the United States; and our negotiation has already commenced, and our rights, as we understand them, have been asserted, and, as I said before, will be maintained. But the act of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. Law should repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy; and if he wilfully does so, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses or forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly from this Government.

We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix the penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is closing; but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law, and to inform him that as a good citizen I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba.

I am truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

At the late Fair of the South Carolina Institute at Charleston, we notice the following awards:—

D. Murphy, No. Ca., for the best Printing Paper—a Diploma.

H. & R. J. Evans, Lincoln, North Carolina, for the best Wrapping Paper—a Diploma.

DEATHS.—The Hon. John Sergeant died at Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, and the Hon. Walter Forward at Pittsburg, on Wednesday.—These have both been highly distinguished men, as Lawyers, Members of Congress, &c. Mr. Sergeant was in the 73d, and Mr. Forward in the 66th year of his age.

Hogs! Hogs!!—Several thousand hogs have passed through our village during the past week. Drovers are asking $6 per hundred gross.

Rutherford Banner.

The N. Y. "Times" quotes a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate in 1841 by Franklin Pierce upon the subject of Removals from Office. From the very decided manner in which Senator Pierce condemned removals from office, we conclude that President Pierce will make few or none. The Senator roundly berated the President and his Cabinet, 12 years ago, for removals in their day.

N. Y. Express.

The following is an extract from Gen. Pierce's Speech in 1841:—

"We stood before the nation and the world on the naked unqualified ground that we preferred our friends to our opponents; that to confer place was our privilege, which we *chose* to exercise. I ought not to say *we chose*, Sir; for I will say—what those friends best acquainted with me know—that there was nothing in the administration of General Jackson which *I so uniformly failed to justify* as the removal of one worthy officer to give place to another."

Gen. Pierce was complaining of the removal of Locofocos. We shall see, next year, whether he has any objection to the removal of Whigs.

Fire.—The store of Mr. A. H. Dewar, at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, was destroyed by the act of an incendiary. Loss about $5000. No insurance.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Our Bars and River.—Professor Bache of the U. S. Coast Survey, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., and Lieut. Woodbury of the Engineer Corps arrived in town on yesterday from Washington. The design of the visit is to determine upon the surveys already had of our bars and river with reference to their future improvement. This is an object which should interest the whole community as well as the interior country depending upon Cape Fear Navigation, and every facility should be tendered the gentlemen of the commission in the discharge of their assigned duties. $20,000 was *most liberally* appropriated at the last session of Congress for the improvement of the bar and river. Lieut. Woodbury, we learn, will be left in charge of the work.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Gen. Cass has stated that under no circumstances will he accept a position in the new Cabinet. So says the Detriot Tribune. It is hoped that Mr. Buchanan will take the same stand.

DIED,

In this place, on the 19th inst., WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of D. A. and Catharine Cameron, aged 3 months and 12 days.

Near Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., after a few days illness, JOANNA, youngest daughter of John and Margaret Barkley, aged 7 years, 4 months and 23 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

I'm gone beneath the skies above,
And left the snares of the world,
Ye there must become as a little child,
To meet me there above. COM.

On the 8th ult., on Barbecue, SUSAN JONATHAN, infant son of John and Susannah C. Maxwell, aged 4 months and 3 days.

At Teach's Depot, on the 3d Sept. last, at the residence of her father, M. H. McMillan, Esq., Mrs. MARY ANN BADGER, wife of Lawrence Badger, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ultimo, in the 9th year of her life, JULIA CUSTUS, daughter of L. C. and Sophia C. Oates.

"She died in beauty, like a lay
Along the moon lit lake;
She died in beauty, like the song
Of birds among the break.

She died in beauty, like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty, like a pearl
Dropped from some diadem."—COM.

At the late residence of Mr. John McPhail, on Little River, in this county, on the 24th inst., Miss NANCY CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of her age. She was a native of the Isle of Jura, Scotland, but for the last 13 years a resident of this county.

In Anson county, on the 15th instant, THOMAS H. GADDY, aged 31 years.

In Anson county, on Tuesday morning last, Miss CATHARINE MAY.

In Richmond county, on the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH INGRAM, widow of Hugh M. Ingram, deceased, in the 63d year of her age.

☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 29.

BACON—	14	a 15	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	23	a 25	Cuba,	22	a 25
CANDLES—E.F.	14	a	New Orleans,	40	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
Sperm	50	a	Tanners',	60	a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10	a 11	SALT—		
Laguira,	11	a	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75	a
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40	a
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	8¼	a	Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15
Prime,	8	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Fair,	8	a	SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75	a
Gunny,	14	a 16	Buck,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Peach Brandy,	65	a
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	40	a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	North'n "	40	a 43
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N.C. Whiskey,	37	a 40
Pro. Sheetings,	6¼	a 7	Northern "	30	a 35
Osnaburgs,	9¼	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	32	a 35	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 37	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 12	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	3 87	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
New Corn,	60	a	Crushed,	9¼	a 10½
Wheat,	80	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	60	a	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	75	a	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2	a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3	a 4	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	13	a 14	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	6	a 7	WOOL—	20	a 21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We again have to report a further decline in Cotton for the week. We reduce a full ¼ cent, with the market somewhat unsettled, but last sales on Saturday at 8¼ cts.

Flour.—No large quantity coming in; price not very regular.

Wheat in demand.

The rains last week made out-door business very disagreeable, so that no very large amount was done.

We are favored with the following telegraphic despatch from New York, Nov 27:

Cotton market sick—wholly unsettled by the steamer's news—droops decidedly. Spirits rather easier.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine market dull and prices have declined on previous quotations, soft $2 25 to 3 30, hard 1 62½; Spirits, no transactions,—holders asking 48 cents, buyers offering 47—a downward tendency; Tar 2 20. Bacon—hog round 13, hams 13½ to 14, demand good. Corn 65. Cow Peas 82½, in demand. Timber—sales three rafts, 1 at 9 50, 1 at 9 25, and 1 at 5 25.

BACON.

4000 LBS. SIDES. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47-2w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Parlor and the Cabin, a reply to Uncle Tom, by J. T. Randolph of Va. Lives of Wellington and Peel.

Morfit's Art of Tanning and Currying. Mechanic's Own Book, &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 29, 1852.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 27—Str Southerner, with goods for E N Vogler, F & H Fries, C P Mallett, J H & J Martine, McDonald & Whaley, A A McKethan, H Erambert, M N Leary & Son, N Sikes, W McIntyre, J Sandy, A Allen, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, W F Moore, Dr W P Mallett, T J Johnson, Dr Jno Swann, Cook & Taylor.

Nov 27—Str Chatham, with tow boat Telegraph, and goods for W H McRae, Jenkins & Roberts, L Stephens, Mrs T L Hybart, W J McConnell, Stedman & Horne, C Stauber, A W Ingold, Cedar Falls Co, W Draughon, T B Woodburn, J G Harmon, C N McAdoo, Gray & Saunders, G M Earnhardt, J Sullivan, E Belo, Gardner & Wheeler, A T Heflin, W J Plummer, S J Hinsdale, M L & R J Holmes, E Penry, D Murphy, Blue & Lash, Starr & Williams, A A McKethan, T R Tyson, J Malonis, J H Thompson, Shelly & Fields, Hauser & Wilson, G A Miller & Co, Harris & Kirk, C W Andrews, J & G G Worth, T Glenn, G Brandt, J S Lucas, E A Moore, H Erambert, I Cox, J H Ennis, Jones & Calvert, S A Taylor, J Worth, J M Rose, Murchison, Reid & Co, Smith, Martin & Smith, Maxwell & Horah, Rev J A Linn, J Newlin & Son, Henderson & Haynes, F L Correll, H James, Porter & Ogden, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, J R & S Gilmer, E Full, Dr J J Summerell, F R Durham, N M Gardner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23—Brig Mary Jane from Thomaston, 26—Brig Rebecca and Francis from Boston, Schr Express from Newbern.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of Civil causes, will be held on the second Monday in February 1852. Suitors and Witnesses are hereby notified thereof, and will govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47cowtf

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER, on the 13th of December, AT AUCTION, my

Entire Stock of GOODS,

(The largest probably ever offered in this market,)
CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope, Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

A large portion of the Goods now, purchased this Summer and Fall. The Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

H. BRANSON.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47ts

N. B. All persons indebted to H. Branson, or H. Branson & Son, are requested to make immediate payment.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TWO doors above the Post Office, at the Stand known as the Wagon Yard, we keep FOR HIRE,

Horses and Carriages,

And are prepared to send Passengers to the neighboring towns and villages.

We also keep on hand a lot of GROCERIES for our country friends, which we will exchange for Produce of every kind.

WM. R. WILEY,
H. L. ERAMBERT.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her valuable SUMMER RESIDENCE, now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, who will take pleasure in showing it to any who may wish to purchase.

It is situated 14 miles from the Market House, immediately on the Centre Plank Road, in a pleasant neighborhood, near the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and where property is on the rise. Apply to John H. Cook and Chas. E. Leete.

SARAH A. LEETE.
Nov. 30, 1852. 47-3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Baymount, recently occupied by Mr. Isaac Hawley—at present by Mr. Th. Mims. Possession given 1st Jan'y 1853.

GEO. S. HODGES.
Nov. 27, 1852. 47-3t

COAL! COAL! COAL!

30 TONS expected by the first of next week.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Nov. 29, 1852. 1t

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and, with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1852.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S LIFE.

WE have for sale a book of sixty-three double column octavo pages, containing full details of the life and public career of Daniel Webster, late Secretary of United States—including a brief outline of his services to the nation, as Representative, Senator, and Secretary of State—with summary of his views on the great national questions of the day," &c.

We can truly say this is an interesting book, which everybody should read and preserve. It is an ably written narrative of Mr. Webster's public services, which everybody will want to read.

Price 15 cents per copy, and the book sent free of postage. Money will come in perfect safety and carefully enveloped. Cash orders addressed to Alphonso W. Ingole, New Salem, N. C., will meet with prompt attention by return of mail.

Nov. 22. 2t

FOR SALE,

351 ACRES PINE LAND, with a good dwelling house and out-buildings on it. A good orchard surrounds the house. There are about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and a good deal of Timber on the land. It is situated on Lock's Creek, 13 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to N. K. Mes Duffie, who will give any information respecting it.

WM. J. PHARRIS.
Nov. 24, 1852. 47-3tD

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d of November, my negro boy DENNIS. Said boy is about five feet nine or ten inches high, twenty-five years of age, of yellow complexion, had mustaches and whiskers when he left. I purchased said boy of Hugh Leach of Robeson county, N. C., in whose neighborhood he may be lurking, or about Lumberton. He was brought from Virginia last Spring by Col. A. S. McKay. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, at the Factory, near Bennettsville, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. My address is Bennettsville, S. C.

DANIEL McKAY.
Nov. 27, 1852. 47tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH.

THE 21st Term of this School will commence on the 6th January, 1853.

The expense of the board of a pupil, with tuition in English, French, and Music, is $125 00, for a term of five months.

For a circular containing full information, apply to the Rector.

ALDERT SMEDES.
Nov. 23, 1852. 46-6t

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust to me executed by McCullough & Hunter, I shall expose to sale in the town of Pittsboro', on the 1st day of January, 1853, TWENTY-FIVE Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Terms, Cash.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Trustee.
Nov. 24, 1852. 46-4td

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.
J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly these debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE now ready for delivery a large and choice assortment of Green-house and hardy Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines, &c., which can be packed in boxes and sent to any part of the country with perfect safety. I also consider this the best time to set out Roses, Trees, Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines, and Hardy Plants generally in the Southern States.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan St.
Persons having engaged plants are requested to send for them.
November 12, 1852. 45tf

NOTICE.

WE would say to our Country friends, that it would be a convenient time, when they come in with their Cotton and other produce, to call and settle, and oblige us and perhaps save cost to themselves.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 8, 1852. 42tf
☞ A small lot of MESS PORK.

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.
HARDY BARNES.
Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
110 *William Street*,
NEW YORK;
AND
Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.
ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.
Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.
October 28, 1852 mar

Raisins! Raisins! Raisins!
100 whole, half and qr. boxes, new crop, first of the season, in ten days from New York. For sale by
Oct. 28.—38tf CHS. BANKS.

FOR SALE.

A very fine JACK and 8 or 10 young Mules, with stock of all kinds. D. S. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 6, 1852. 38tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:
Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Super Black Doeskin fancy Cassimeres; Silk plush and velvet Vestings, some very fine; Black, white and colored Gros de Naples Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats; Collars, &c.
Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found—Plain Silk Grosdelaine, and black, figured and watered Silks; rich Brocade do; plain and figured do; rich white figured do; plain white satin florence, &c.; Printed Satin Cashmeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delaines; small figured and highly colored Delains for children; English and French Merinos; colored flannel; Glace Poplin; Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Coburgs and Lama Cloths; Black Bombazine, (some extra fine;) Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls; Mantillas; Gloves; Hosiery; Silk, Lamb's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infants' Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.
With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers. So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.
East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C. ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.
September 10, 1852. 27tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
—Among which may be found—
Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.
—ALSO—
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.
W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

MRS. E. WALTON

Has just returned from the North, with a new and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Straws of various kinds and prices, of her own selection, and the latest style; Velvet, Silk and Satin Hats. Also, a large assortment of Dress and Mourning Caps, and a variety of beautiful Head Dresses.
A large assortment of the most fashionable Dress Trimmings. Also, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak Patterns; embroidered Sleeves and Chemisetts, both Swiss and Lace; a large assortment of the best quality of Kid and Silk Gloves; childrens' ditto; a pretty style of Bracelets; Velvet Cuffs and Cliff Pins.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
October 1, 1852. 21-3m

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Sept. 8, 1852. 24-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR. [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 6-ly

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT. [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1852 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 42tf

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,
HALLS BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.
Refer to E. P. Halls, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.
Oct. 13th, 1852. 24-3m

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.
"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS
McKAY & ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, | Fayetteville.
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cashr, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq., | Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor, | Fayetteville.
" Cook & Johnson, | Fayetteville.
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westoroe's, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:
E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Pencock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen " "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, " "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, " "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., " "
Levi Bailey, Esq., " "
May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description.
Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.
A good assortment of CLOCKS.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
WARREN PRIOR.
Sept. 30, 1852. 30-3m
☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and, Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.
CROCKERY.
20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.
—ALSO—
25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Bl. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers
An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
(*HIS OLD STAND.*)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.
AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins, Earrings and Finger-rings, in fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles; Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colts and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their Debts when presented.
☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle by the 1st of November.
Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

GROCERIES.

25 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
5 Hhds Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double-refined Do.,
20 Hhds sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. cod Sodia,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 Bbls and 1 hhd. "Eagle Mills" Snuff,
250 lbs. sole Leather,
1 hhd. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, assorted, best brands,
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps,
An large et many other goods for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
Sept. 30, October 2. 32-tf

BOOTS.

MENS', Youth's and Children's Boots.
Sept. 28, 1852. J. & T. WADDILL.
☞ Cash paid for dried Fruit. 30tf

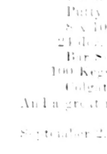
NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Steel and Alum Salts, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.
Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.
Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.
McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 17tf

FALL AND WINTER,
1852-'53.
Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of
Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods
ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over-Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.
Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill; so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.
Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-tfJ

NOTICE.



THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.
All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.
☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.
B. MONAGHAN.
August 12, 1852. 16tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.
Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.
Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllees-ville Road.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

ALMANACS.
The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac
and Turner's N. C. Almanac, for 1853. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 15.

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
August 26, 1852. 29tf

WANTED,

20.000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

REMOVAL.
SAML J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,
HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")
Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.
His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality; Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.
The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes.
July 12, 1852. 6tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
McDonald & McMaster
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of
Groceries and Provisions,
Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.
—ALSO—
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Woodware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.
To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 25tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

C. W. ANDREWS.
Dealer in Stoves.

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.
I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.
Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches. Drum Beads, &c.
ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.
Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.
Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.
C. W. ANDREWS.
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of
FURNITURE,
Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

FALL GOODS.
WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.
Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of
GROCERIES.
☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.
JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $2 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for pusblishing.
Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.
Dec. 19, 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAWRENCE & TROY
Have received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.
We have on hand the following
GROCERIES:
Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.
PROVISIONS:
Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.
LIQUORS:
Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.
We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.
We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.
We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
LAWRENCE & TROY.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!
THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.
☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Over sacks, close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.
Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The subscriber continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructors in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please the se who may favor him with their patronage.
☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. M. Fearsley, on the North East corner of Market Square.
HUGH GRAHAM.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Skenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,
THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.
SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.
☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.
P. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

CORN SHELLERS AND STRAW CUTTERS,
For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
September 13, 1852. 25tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.
JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 40 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.
Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.
Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.
MALCOM PURCELL.
October 2, 1852. 35tf

TOOLS.
CARPENTERS', Blacksmiths' and Coopers' Tools.
Sept. 28, 1852. J. & T. WADDILL. 30tf

SCOTT AND JACKSON.
JUST received, a supply of "Scott and Jackson," Headley's new Work. Also, DANIEL WEBSTER and his Contemporaries, by C. W. March.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1852.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS for sale.
THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing
Over 100,000 Acres;
A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Information respecting the title can be obtained by appying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)
I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.
Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same. THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.
10 BBLS. PORK.
10 " Fish Herrings.
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Nov. 8, 1852. 41tf

MILCH COW WANTED.
ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

Fire Insurance.
THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Dwellings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, describing the Property, &c.
The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation above 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. John K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds the office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.
THE Steward's Hall of the Robeson Institute will be let for a period of 12 months to the highest bidder, under the approval of the Trustees. Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 20, 1852.
The Hall is a commodious building, containing 9 rooms with fire-places; and being near the [illegible] leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, facilities are afforded for procuring provisions.
All necessary out-houses will be provided. Any transient boarders will probably be numerous. Applicants can address the subscribers at St. Pauls P. O.
JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL McKINNON.
Nov. 7, 1852. 42-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to parents, guardians, and the public generally, that they have procured the services of the Rev. Dennis J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and Glasgow Universities, to take charge of the above School, as Principal. Mr. Smyth, from long experience, and undoubted literary attainments, as teacher of youth, is eminently qualified to insure satisfaction to all who may entrust their sons and wards under his care and tuition. As a scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, he stands in the front rank, and fewer still his superiors. He will be assisted by the Principal, and in the [illegible] department, at $15 per month. Tuition from $5 to $20, per session of five months. The institution will be [illegible] exclusively for the education of students on the second Monday in January next.
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
DUNCAN McLAURIN.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 25, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.
THE subscriber has put up [illegible] for punching, cementing and riveting Leather Bands with rivets. The Bands are stretched by [illegible] chines, made expressly for the purpose, obviating the difficulty of bands stretching and [illegible] the common way of making them, is entirely done away in this process. Bands made in this way are of uniform width evenly, run true, and have no tendency to run off the drum or pully, and will give from [illegible] more power than those made in the common way. They are made out of the best [illegible] Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern [illegible] sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. McLAURIN.
Hunt's Store P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Big Rockfish.
REFERENCES.—J. B. & J. S. Cook, Fayetteville; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sanford & Co., Gold Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Hoover & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61-6ypd

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.
THE Trustees of Floral College, N. C. will, [illegible] until 11th of December next, receive applications from the undersigned Committee, proposals for the [illegible] to assist in imparting instruction in the [illegible] College. Applicants must accompany their [illegible] with certificates of recommendation, [illegible] and as to salary.
Any information desired in regard to the Institution can be obtained by addressing [illegible] mittee, at Gillopolis Post Office, [illegible]
W. McKAY,
J. B. McCULLOH,
JOHN McNEILL.
Oct. 22, 1852. 7-4tlp

FOR SALE.
A TURPENTINE FARM, containing [illegible] hundred Acres of finely Timbered [illegible] Waccamaw river, near the head of [illegible] cessible at all seasons of the year [illegible] flat-boats. Three thousand acres of [illegible] have been boxed and worked for three years; on the premises are a dwelling house, and [illegible] buildings. There are three hundred acres cleared land under fence, well adapted to the [illegible] tions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to abundance of Timber. In addition to all the advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in [illegible] tion of country; and its nearness to a good [illegible] time market as the State affords, will [illegible] this location so well adapted to the raising [illegible] improving community.
For terms, apply to the undersigned [illegible] S. C., where all applications, [illegible] with prompt attention. TOM. [illegible]
Oct. 15, 1852. 41-3tf

WANTED,
A TEACHER, of good character and [illegible] to take charge of the Marlborough Male [illegible] for the ensuing year. Applicants are required to be fully competent to prepare students [illegible] the South Carolina College. The income of the School, 3 per cent., will be the Teacher's [illegible] The School will yield an income of a Thousand [illegible] Hundred Dollars per annum.
Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female [illegible]
Applications will be received until the [illegible] ber next, when an election will be held [illegible] cessful candidates notified of their selection.
Testimonials of character and [illegible] required.
Communications must be addressed to
C. A. THORNWELL,
Sec'y Board Trustees, Bennettsville, S. C.
Nov. 12, 1852. 45-3TD

STRAYED,
FROM the subscriber, about three weeks since a small bay HORSE, with a cut mane. The horse was purchased from David G. McBaine. Reward and expenses will be paid to the person delivering him to the subscriber at Ellisville, Bladen county.
HENRY CASWELL.
Nov. 16, 1852. 45-3pd

SECOND FALL STOCK.
THE undersigned expect to receive, during the present week,
A large and general assortment of such Goods as they usually keep.
And would be pleased to exhibit them to their old customers, and to purchasers generally.
These goods were selected personally and with much care, and will be offered at the lowest market prices to back country merchants and others.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
November 8, 1852. 41-3tm

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.
The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the Machinery separately from the buildings.
For further particulars apply to the President of the company,
F. H. SHUMAN
Salem, Oct. 9, 1852. 3[illegible]

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THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and